

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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## BREAK IN THE RANKS OF THE MID-ROAD POPULISTS

The break has come; the evolution has been completed for a large number of middle-of-the-road populists during the past month, and the Social Democratic party is about to make a distinct and widely extended advance. This is noticeably true in Iowa, as the subjoined letters addressed to Mr. A. W. C. Weeks, chairman of the people's party state committee, will testify:

### Populist Leader Quits

Lone Tree, Iowa, May 15, 1900.

A. W. C. Weeks, Chairman, etc., Winterset, Iowa:

Dear Sir—It has been a growing conviction with me for several years that the complete and final cure for the social and economic ills which today grievously afflict mankind can be brought about only by the reconstruction of society in harmony with the principles of modern Socialism. I am constrained to believe that reformers should work with a party whose aims are purely Socialistic, and whose principles permit of no compromise with capitalism, or fusion with capital serving parties, and should not scatter their votes through other and various organizations.

There is no middle ground on which to wage a conflict between the capitalism of the present day and its natural opponent, the co-operative commonwealth. Neither can there be harmony or compromise between these two forces.

"A step in the right direction" party will never secure anything further than that of obtaining public patronage for its politicians and of crushing the hopes of those of its supporters who sought for "half a loaf."

A party such as the people's, which is one-third capitalistic, two-thirds Socialistic, with capitalistic parties on one side and a Socialistic party on the other, has no ground on which to sow its seed. On the one hand the Bryan forces draw those who are easily attracted by "sounding brass" and the "tinkling cymbal"; while, on the other, the advanced thinkers easily see that in Socialism alone is found the means to overcome the inequalities of wealth distribution.

Under these conditions the people's party remains simply an exhibition of stubborn adherence to a name.

The democratic and republican parties are both undeniably capitalistic. They both defend individualism and uphold the competitive system. Socialism is the direct antipodes of each and of both. To a Socialist the conflict between these two parties is nothing more than a great national debate, the prize of which is public patronage.

Whatever good the people's party might have accomplished was rendered impossible when the knife of fusion was thrust into its vitals. The party is dead from this blow and without hope of resurrection under the same name and with the same ideals. The greenback party died from fusion wounds and brought in its stead the union labor party. Fusion again accomplished its deadly work and the people's party was born. Again was struck the deadly fusion blow and this time it is Socialism, which has risen in the place of the people's party. Each party has been a step to the final goal. All of the above parties have been more or less capitalistic, and notice that fusion has always been obtained on the capitalistic part of the platform, never on the Socialistic.

What we need now is a reform party which is Socialistic through and through, and in which there is not a vestige of capitalism. Such a party is the Social Democratic. We need a leader in whom the labor world has confidence. Such a leader is Eugene V. Debs, a man tried both by time and conditions. In view of all of the foregoing I cannot hesitate longer to enlist in the cause, and by this public announcement declare that such ability as I possess shall henceforth be devoted to the cause of Socialism.

Having declared my purpose in the above, it only remains to tender to you and to the populists of Iowa my resignation as, first, a member of the national people's party committee; second, a member of the state central committee; third, as secretary of the latter organization. Fraternally yours,

A. W. Ricker.

### Joins Social Democratic Party

From Hon. Charles A. Lloyd, candidate for governor of Iowa on the people's party ticket, 1897 and 1899: To the Members of the People's Party of Iowa:

In announcing my purpose to support the principles and candidates of the Social Democratic party, I feel that it is a severance of party ties in name only, since the state platform on which you named me as your candidate for governor last fall was clearly

on the lines of the principles of the Social Democracy. I have never been a stickler for mere partisanship, as such, perceiving that it is today the bond of subjection to oppression that makes reform of such slow growth, for could we have eliminated the fetich of partyism from the minds of the American laborers and producers of wealth, we would have long ago reached the conscience and convinced the judgment of the millions of party-controlled wage slaves and toilers that today are voting power that makes private monopoly, militarism and wage slavery of such long life; and surely we who have ever urged the breaking of party ties whenever such a course would best conserve the principles we love, should never hesitate a moment when our judgment leads us to believe that more can be accomplished by a new alignment for the fundamental principles of justice and liberty than could be secured in the old organization, and this, my fellow populists, is my sole reason for giving my support to the new and young party, the Social Democracy. It has life, activity, growth. The people's party was killed by fusion and the heroic efforts of the few brave and undaunted men who have clung to and shared its trials since then have only been rewarded by a constantly diminishing vote. The principles of the Social Democracy are placed upon the bedrock of a truly productive industry, founded in the solidity of the co-operative commonwealth, whose fruits are Plenty and whose ways are Peace.

My brother reformers, for the trust you have repeatedly reposed in and the honors conferred upon me, during the many years we have worked together, I can only express my eternal gratitude and cannot believe that this action upon my part will sever a single friendly tie that has heretofore bound us together. Very respectfully,

Charles A. Lloyd.

Muscatine, Iowa, May 11, 1900.

### Is Now a Social Democrat

Van Horne, Iowa, May 18, 1900.

To A. W. C. Weeks, Chairman, People's Party, State Committee, Winterset, Iowa—

Dear Sir: It becomes my duty to sever my connection with the people's party, and I hereby resign as a member of the state committee from the Fifth district. In leaving the people's party to join the Social Democracy I will briefly explain my reasons for said course.

In the first place, in leaving the people's party I am impelled by reasons that pertain to its management—rather mismanagement—in the past.

The people's party has shown itself incapable of self-management and become secondary and subservient to a party of incoherence, insincerity and sham reform. This is the testimony of the memorable campaign of 1896, whose story you know. Since that time the people's party, having once become inoculated with the fatal virus of fusion, has been as "a house divided against itself," and it was as clear to my mind then as it is today that in consequence it would fall.

Now, as for joining the Social Democracy. In doing this I need not and do not make a sacrifice of any principle which the people's party now holds or has held. As a matter of fact the intrinsic value, the real essence of the populist platforms from Omaha down has been the Socialism they contained. I am simply leaving a party that is partially Socialistic, and therefore inconsistent, for one that is consistent, that is wholly Socialistic.

While on the one extreme the republican party is essentially capitalistic, or anti-Socialistic, it is at least honest and consistent; and while the democratic party is partially Socialistic, the fusion populists more, and the middle-roads still more so, yet all these three are discordant, incongruous, inconsistent bodies, collectively as well as individually, and show no fixed or well-defined aim, except it be that they point to the other logical extreme—namely, Socialism. Therefore the Social Democratic program, being purely, completely Socialistic, is consistent and logical, and is the only antithesis, the only real opponent of republican or republico-democratic capitalism. The future of this country lies between republicanism, which is capitalism, on the one hand, and Socialism, its logical antagonist, on the other. There is no middle-road, no fusion fence to climb on; it is one thing or the other. And no other party or system can prevent the line of battle from crystallizing down to these two positions finally, one or the other of which we must finally support. "Choose ye whom ye will serve." I am henceforth going the whole hog. I am going with

thousands of others into a movement that knows no fusion (and its logical result, confusion); a movement that is international in extent, a party that is universal in its scope, that aims at the dethronement of capitalism as a system, in all lands, whether headed by an Emperor William in Germany, a Queen Victoria in England or a Republican McKinley in the United States. And this by the enthronement, the institution of a system of co-operative industry, as well as government, culminating in the highest mortal ideal, the brotherhood of the human race. In so leaving I bear no ill will toward the people's party or any other reform party. And bidding adieu, I have the firm hope that I will meet the majority of true reformers again on the Social Democratic platform, sooner or later, according to how quickly and thoroughly each grasps the situation. Yours fraternally,

Dr. C. Wirth.

## YOUR VOTE AND YOUR SYMPATHY

By Harry F. Dyruff

"Trust no future, howe'er pleasant,  
Let the dead past bury its dead.  
ACT—ACT in the living present,  
Heart within and God overhead."  
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

I watched one day a cat playing with a mouse which it had caught; it would allow it a little freedom to spur it to renewed efforts for liberty, then would pounce upon it again, then release it, until it finally killed the little creature. This little incident brought to my mind the struggle between labor and capital in the United States. The mouse was oppressed by what was apparently the stronger, just as labor is oppressed by what apparently is the stronger. Yet in reality in which class lies the strength? All laborers individually are as the mouse, in the hands of the capitalists. Imagine a mouse realizing its power, calling together its fellow-mice, co-operating with them, and in one united co-operative onslaught overpowering the cat and ending its existence. So could the laborer crush and abrogate the capitalist were he to combine with his fellows and in one combined co-operative endeavor take to himself that which is rightfully his. Single-handed he is powerless; as a part of an organized body he is all powerful. The capitalist class now plays with labor as the cat with the mouse; it allows it a little freedom to spur it to renewed efforts, then crushes it again. If labor does not awaken to the needs of the situation and combination is not effected, it will be crushed when such combination will be too late to be effective. Many workmen look at the temporary relief sometimes given them by half-way reformers as a good thing for them—just as the mouse thinks temporary freedom is a good chance for him to escape, but its results are always reactionary. Shall we advocate, as the Bryan element does, the election of a man who would retard the perfection of industrial organization? Or shall we support the man who would seize for the common good these beautiful, co-operative, systematized industries after they have been perfected?

I say let us stop this silly play. Let us stop this compromising before our compromises have been accepted. Get down to good hard work and toil hard for the final ending. "Hitch your wagon to a star," and not to a flimsy balloon which may at any time burst and precipitate you to the ground. Aim high and don't forget to do more than talk, but act. Action speaks a thousand times louder than words. And don't be a hypocrite; don't preach Socialism and then go to the ballot box and act something else. Don't talk Socialism and then cast your vote for everything under the sun but Socialism! And don't croak. If there is anything that makes one feel disgusted it is to see a man going around saying, "Socialism is fine, excellent; I believe in it, but we cannot win." You cannot get results unless you work for them and work hard; you cannot get political reforms unless you vote for them—not only preach, but vote for them. If every Socialist would say, "Well, we can't elect our ticket this year, so what is the use of voting for it?" we would never get a step farther. By showing a large increase in your vote each year you would attract thousands who now say Socialism is impracticable and many others would open their eyes to our rapid growth and would say, "Well, there must be something practical in this or it wouldn't grow so fast." Therefore, don't forget that the only way to get Socialism is to vote for it, and not simply talk for it. Talk is cheap; it's action we want and need, and I hope you will be manly and true in November by voting the straight Socialist ticket, headed by those illustrious champions of labor and justice, Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman.

Have your card inserted in the  
BRANCH DIRECTORY, 25 Cents per  
Month. It will help you in the work  
in your locality.

## SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY WHEN ORGANIZED AND WHY

The Social Democratic party was organized at Chicago, June 11, 1898. At that time and for many years previous there existed the Socialist Labor party, an organization controlled by a faction in New York and conducting its affairs generally throughout the country through a system of espionage and persecution of individuals, which was carried to the extreme of suspending or expelling members on causes of the most trivial character and for no cause at all, and always arrayed in hostility toward the regular trades unions and those connected with organized labor.

The Socialist movement in the United States never made any notable advance as a result of the propaganda of the Socialist Labor party. While its principles were, in the main, sound and revolutionary, its spirit and method were repulsive and directly subversive of the ends which, as a Socialist organization, it sought to attain. The vote cast for candidates of this party, confined chiefly to New York City, was trifling, whether in local, state or national elections. It could not have been otherwise, for the objectionable party tactics were supplemented by the narrow bigotry of a party organ, the People, a weekly paper of very limited circulation.

In spite of the methods of the Socialist Labor party, however, and with almost no help from those known to be identified with that organization, the propaganda for Socialism was true and constant and the cause itself won new advocates and adherents in all parts of the country. This was noticeably true in the years 1894-'96-'98, when the Socialist vote was 33,133, 36,564 and 91,953, respectively, the last item including the first vote of the Social Democratic party and representing the total vote cast for Socialism in 1898. In that year the Social Democratic party was organized, but in only three or four states and a few communities in these states was the new party well enough organized to do effective work. Previous to that, however, in January, 1897, Eugene V. Debs issued a card announcing his conversion and adherence to the principles of Socialism. This action on the part of one so well and favorably known to the country, coupled with the great upheaval following the Pullman strike, unquestionably had much to do with the marked increase of the Socialist vote from 36,564 in 1896 to 91,953 in 1898. Here was a jump of 55,389 votes in two years. In the two years previous, from '94 to '96, there was an increase of only 3,431.

Another factor to be reckoned with in this connection is this, that while, as already stated, the Socialist Labor party papers had very limited circulation, and in whole states and divisions of the country were entirely unknown, such publications as the Coming Nation (distinctively Socialistic after August, 1896) and the Appeal to Reason, with a combined circulation of 100,000 copies weekly, were disseminating Socialist principles where Socialist Labor party papers were never seen and going in far greater numbers than Socialist Labor party papers into sections of the country where the largest Socialist vote was cast.

The cause of Socialism was advancing, not because of the Socialist Labor party organization and its antagonism to trades unionism and a hypercritical attitude toward those who were coming to an acceptance of the root principle of Socialism, but without its help and in spite of a species of insanity that characterized its alleged propaganda.

The Coming Nation and Appeal to Reason have been a positive, vital force in whatever acquisition to the Socialist movement has been shown at the polls since 1896 and even before.

The Social Democratic party was organized, not for the purpose of multiplying parties avowing the same principles, but both as a natural consequence of a growing American sentiment favorable to Socialism and as a protest against a pernicious policy which, to the present time, is a hindrance to the growth of the movement.

### How Organized

Five or more persons can organize a branch of the Social Democratic party. Any reputable person subscribing to the principles of the organization is eligible to membership.

Desiring to organize a branch, application should be made to the national secretary for copies of the constitution, which should be placed in the hands of the prospective members. In these will be found the declaration of principles, as also the laws of the organization.

Having secured the names of five or more Socialists, a meeting is called and the branch is instituted by electing a secretary, treasurer and organizer.

The names of these officers are forthwith transmitted by the secretary to the

national secretary, together with the names and postoffice addresses of all the members and the required fee as hereinafter specified, whereupon a charter is issued by the national secretary and the branch is duly organized and prepared for active operation.

The admission fee is 25 cents per member and quarterly dues 25 cents per quarter, payable in advance, on or before the 1st day of January, 1st day of April, 1st day of July and 1st day of October. If the branch is instituted on or before the middle of the quarter, dues for the full quarter must be paid; if the branch is instituted after the middle of the quarter, the members are exempt for said quarter.

The admission fee of 25 cents and quarterly dues of 25 cents for each member must accompany the secretary's report, else charter cannot be issued.

### Fees and Dues—How Applied

The question is sometimes asked, "What use is made of the funds paid in by members?" Information on this point is sought for by those who have not been accustomed to paying dues in political organizations. It is well known that the large amounts of money required for campaign purposes by the old parties are obtained from corporations and financial concerns, and that the rank and file of the voters are seldom if ever called upon to contribute. The Socialist movement necessarily depends for its financial support upon those who accept the principles of Socialism. The propaganda is maintained only at great personal sacrifice on the part of those who can ill afford to make it. But little could be accomplished, however, without organization, and since no organization committed to the revolutionary principles of Socialism can hope for financial support from the class which the adoption of these principles will dispossess of the means of exploiting the working class, no other alternative remains but to provide ways and means to apportion the expense burden among the members. The method of doing this in the Social Democratic party has been explained. The expense is \$1 per year for each member. In consideration of the payment of this amount a member receives every week a copy of the Social Democratic Herald, the regular subscription price of which is Fifty Cents. It is a feature of the policy of the party, justified by results in the past, that every member of the organization is helped and the interests of the party promoted by giving him a paper containing news and information of the movement and the organization. A publishing business and an organization require the services of a national secretary and editor and these persons have to be paid. Then there are such items as office rent, stationery, and so forth, that cannot be avoided because inseparable from the work to be done.

It will thus be seen that there is urgent need for every dollar paid into the organization and that the expenditure of all money is in the interest and for the extension of the principles upon which the organization is based.

### Results Justify Party's Existence

Since the party was organized a most enthusiastic and resolute spirit has characterized the work of the comrades in the political arena, and in different sections of the country not less than thirty members of the party have been elected to public positions. It also has the support of many newspapers throughout the country, including the Appeal to Reason, with its circulation of over 100,000 weekly.

### Object of the Party

The object of the Social Democratic party, stated in the platform, which will be found on the fourth page of this paper, is:

"First—The organization of the working class into a political party to conquer the public powers now controlled by capitalists.

"Second—The abolition of wage-slavery by the establishment of a national system of co-operative industry, based upon the social or common ownership of the means of production and distribution, to be administered by society in the common interest of all its members, and the complete emancipation of the socially useful classes from the domination of capitalism."

At the national convention of the Social Democratic party, held at Indianapolis, March 6 to 9, 1900, a revised constitution was adopted. This constitution is submitted to the members for a referendum vote and appears in another place in this paper.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to Theodore Debs, national secretary, 126 Washington street, Chicago.

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# Social Democratic Herald

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

Executive Board  
JESSE COX, Chairman  
SEYMOUR STEDMAN, Secretary  
EUGENE V. DEBS, VICTOR L. BERGER  
FREDERICK HEATH

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1900.

## REPUBLICAN LOOTERS IN CUBA

After the blowing up of the Maine in the harbor of Havana the United States government, in the name of God and good government, started in to confer upon the Cuban people, who had been plundered for centuries by the mercenary Spaniards, the blessings of civilization according to American ideals. Scarcely had this work begun when the whole civilized world was shocked by the discovery of systematic frauds carried on by favorites of the republican administration, and the latter today stands disgraced and all its hypocritical professions unmasked before the world. Strenuous efforts are being made to suppress the facts, but enough is known to convict the administration and those of its place-holders who have jimmied the Cuban safe, to make a return to power impossible with the aid of ballots cast by decent people. A large number of "true and tried" republican office-holders are involved in the schemes of robbery organized by the "civilizers." Their lootings have not been confined to the postoffice, as is shown by a report that a spur of railroad outside of the city of Havana has cost the Cubans \$1,400,000, notwithstanding that it could have been built at a maximum cost of \$125,000. Thus the art of good government and the blessings of civilization which a policy of imperialism seeks to foist upon a people no better off by being freed from Spanish robbers, are made paltry and contemptible.

Neely, the loyal republican who held the office of treasurer of the postoffice department of Cuba, once made himself conspicuous at Muncie, Ind., by trying to break up one of Eugene Debs' meetings. This is the fellow who has been guilty of frauds the extent of which has not yet been ascertained.

Rathbone, one of Marcus Hanna's right-hand men, accused of bribing a member of the Ohio legislature in behalf of McKinley's chief adviser, has been relieved from duty for being caught in the act of trying to graft republican methods on the good government of Cuba.

Of such is the kingdom of the Hanna-McKinley republican combine!

A prominent resident of Washington says of this outrage: "We entered Cuba with promises to the world that we would administer the affairs of that island with integrity and in a spirit of fair play. The result is too shocking to contemplate without anger. The unfortunate part of the matter is that we have yet to hear of the most outrageous betrayals of public and personal faith. I am informed by reliable persons that the conditions in Cuba are simply shocking. The government of that island has been little short of an organized loot."

## FRENCH VIEW OF BELLAMY

Our scientific comrades of France are reported in the following dispatch from Paris to have just discovered in Bellamy's "Looking Backward" the "best instrument of Socialistic propaganda extant." This news is pleasing to some of us who organized Nationalist clubs back in 1889, but will throw some people into a conniption fit:

"Paris, May 12.—The Federation of Socialists has just discovered Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward." Leaders here are wildly enthusiastic and call the book the best instrument of Socialistic propaganda extant. They are having a French translation made. A cheap edition will be printed and distributed free by the million. Jean Jaures, the Socialist leader, said:

"The American masterpiece was quite unknown to us till now. We expect the book will do wonders toward dissipating hostile ignorance against our ideas. We shall erect a statue to Bellamy in Paris within six months. He has contributed more than twenty Deweys together to the glory of the American nation."

The Western Socialist News is the name of a new monthly that comes to the support of the Social Democratic party. It is edited by G. C. Clemens, and this fact in itself will be a guaranty of mighty interesting issues in the future. The subscription is 50 cents a year; office, Topeka, Kan.

## NOTES AND COMMENT

It is pleasant to know and be able to record the fact that, notwithstanding the Herald for many weeks was made the vehicle for all the communications for and against union it could carry, there has been a steady addition of new branches and a breaking of ground for the Social Democratic party in new territory. Since the Indianapolis convention seventy-six new branches have sprung into life to work for the cause of human freedom. In this total the southern states are represented with eight branches, the east with thirteen and the west with fifty-five. The organization now has a grand total of 300 branches, the result of less than two years' work, and the prospect for great increase and wide extension of the party's influence has never been as bright as now. No such organization of Socialists has heretofore existed in the United States. Let us push forward to greater achievement.

When all the votes cast by members in good standing or otherwise on the proposition submitted by the executive board are counted, the result is a total of 2,702, a larger referendum vote than was ever cast by any Socialist party in this country. The vote was divided as follows: Against union, 1,453; for, 1,249. It determines the issue and settles the question. The Social Democratic party will now proceed with its proper work of organization. If others want political co-operation in the coming campaign, that can be arranged. If not, the S. D. P. will arrange its own campaign and attend to its own affairs.

We publish this week some very interesting news and letters from Iowa, where the beginnings of a great movement favorable to the Social Democratic party are discernible. The correspondence is indicative of a state of affairs existing wherever honest men have tired of fusion and come to see in Socialism the logical ground and program for the future. Comrade Ricker has been chosen state organizer for the S. D. P. in Iowa. We cordially welcome him and his co-workers to the International Socialist movement.

Reports that letters have been received from members who voted against union regretting their action, are unqualifiedly false. Such reports emanate from those who had union consummated by 95 per cent of the members long before the vote was taken. The trouble with some people is that they are too cock-sure that they are right and all others wrong.

While the looting of Cuba under an American administration is progressing, the patriots of the corporations at home are raiding the public treasury with all sorts of jobs, the latest being an attempt to appropriate \$725,000 to a private company for a pneumatic-tube service worth only \$225,000. How the capitalist class does love the country!

The republican party is to be put in the attitude of leading the fight against its most trusty supporters—the trusts. The republican leaders will appeal to the people to save them from the power, of which they are a part, which has controlled all republican legislation for thirty years.

Reports that the general government will take a hand in the strike and protect non-union men on the Chicago federal building are doubtless without foundation. The administration will do nothing until after election, when the votes are counted.

The American Ice company of New York city has raised the price of ice from 30 cents a hundred pounds last year to 60 cents this season. This is done because the people are so prosperous and the company does not wish to pose as a philanthropic institution.

Gen. Wood says the Cuban mail service should not be blamed for the faults of a handful of rascals. Very true; and nobody is blaming Cuba. The blame is on the administration which is responsible for the rascals, and it can't be shaken off.

Porto Ricans are now enjoying the blessed privilege of being independent under the stars and stripes, with employment at road building for 39 cents a day.

It has been found that one Boer is equal to four Britishers, but when the fifth red jacket is added the Boer farmer finds the odds too great and retreat is necessary.

The hard-working laborer receiving \$1.50 a day would have to work 150 years to earn an amount equal to Rockefeller's income for a single day.

To catch "suckers" some of the big corporations and trusts will put a 10 per cent raise-in-wages bait on the republican hook.

If the McKinley administration wins on its record, the prospects of the country for honesty and self-respect will be in a bad way.

Comrades E. V. Debs, Berger and Stedman left Chicago last Friday to attend a meeting at New York. In next week's Herald the outcome of this meeting will be reported.

Wyoming is going to be heard from. T. C. Tidball, formerly national committee man of the people's party, has resigned and is in the field organizing the S. D. P.

A prominent supporter of Bryan in 1896, W. J. Walker, says the state of Washington will show 15,000 votes for the Socialist ticket.

## INDIVIDUALISM RIPE FOR CHANGE

Amid all the turmoil of the political world, the careful student of economics can see that there is but one problem worthy of public attention. History takes cognizance of several thousand years in the life of the human race, during which time we have lived under a system of individualism. This system has reached its highest attainment. It has fulfilled its mission in that it has preserved the strongest, in that it has developed the survival of the fittest. Under its workings the best in material civilization has been attained. Its motto has been "Every one for himself, everything for itself, that the strongest and best may survive." We do not contend that this system has not been the best for the world until the present time, and we do not pretend to say that a continuation of this system would not in the ages to come, as in the ages past, tend to develop the race along material lines. We think we can clearly see that under its operations the strong Anglo-Saxon race would become the conquerors of the world, and that in a material sense progress would be unchecked. \* \* \* \* \*

However, a system to be accepted for all time must be judged by the sum total of its effects. When we judge the individualistic system in this way, we can see untold misery and suffering for a large part of the human race. The first great instinct of man is to live, the second is to live happily. Individualism knows no humanity. Its vital principle is selfishness. It gets all it can and keeps it for its own pleasure. It carries its selfishness beyond the grave, giving to its posterity all it has created, with the injunction attached that the next in line of succession add as much thereto as possible. In order that individualism injure no one, it needs for its operation limitless space. So long as it does not take all, no misery results, but when it reaches the limits of a given space, then the master and slave are created. \* \*

\* \* \* We live in a world confined to so many square miles. These square miles are confined to so many acres and acres to rods and rods to feet. In other words we have a fixed and inexpandable space for our abode. With the people who are to live and draw their sustenance from this space, there is no such limit. The multiplication of the species is the unwritten law of nature. Now, let us state the problem more clearly for our consideration. First, a limited space from which to draw our sustenance; second, a population constantly and inevitably expanding; third, an individualistic system which gives to individuals a fixed and permanent control of a given space and the resources thereof; fourth, the inevitable accretion on the part of the naturally strong and the loss of all holding on the part of the weak; fifth, the "few" children born with the legal right to the control of all the resources of the earth and the "many" of posterity, with no privilege to the use of the earth excepting as they may pay tribute to the few; sixth, millionaires and tramps, landlords and tenants, masters and slaves, control of the earth, the liberty, the person and the destiny of the many by the few. Let us admit that individualism will build great navies, construct guns of enormous size, and projectiles of great destructive power; that it will produce magnificent architecture; that it will develop man's material genius by the strife engendered by individual rivalry and the desire on the part of each man to surpass his neighbor, but also let us admit that it will inevitably destroy democracy and equality, and that it will absorb into the hands of the few all the natural resources of the earth; that it is the destroyer of happiness, of honor, of virtue, of all the finer sensibilities of the race, and that it is the promoter of crime, beggary, vice and all the warlike and barbaric instincts of man. \* \* \* \* \*

The question for solution now is, "Which is to be more considered, property rights and the perpetuation of the same, or human life and the happiness of the race?" If we are to promote the latter, we must change our system. We must take away from the few the right to own and bequeath the earth and the fullness thereof, and place all the resources of the land at the disposal of the race to be used only for sustaining of life. The state, the body of people collectively, must become the protector and sustainer of every human life. We must substitute for individualism the system of co-operation. These two systems are wholly at variance with each other. They cannot be compromised in any way. The one champions the right of the individual to take all that strength and cunning will give, and to use that for his own selfish desires, while the

other champions the right of every man to the free use of that which will sustain life and promote happiness. Individualism is brutal. It is barbaric. It is cannibalistic and belongs with the dark ages from which man has emerged. It has served its purpose and if longer continued will involve the world in misery and pain too great for expression. The co-operative system is human, Christian, brotherly. It conceives all mankind as having a common interest in life. It defends the weak, champions the oppressed, promotes all that is good and beautiful in human character. It will give happiness and contentment to all the people. Vice, crime and all the relics of barbarism will disappear under its mellowing influence. Shall we be barbarians or humanitarians? is the question we must solve and solve soon. The capitalistic parties stand for individualism and barbarism. The Socialists are for co-operation and humanity.

Lone Tree, Iowa.

A. W. Ricker.

## A NEW POLITICAL CODE

Pitch party to the devil, boys—let's take a pull together,  
And see what progress we can make when working for ourselves;  
Too long we've followed demagogues, as sheep do the bell-wether,  
And when they got in office they laid us on the shelves.  
Select the men for candidates who stood the brunt of battle  
Before stern railway managers, who sought to take their lives,  
The men who fought for justice where fierce war of words did rattle,  
Though oft it meant starvation for their little ones and wives.  
Pitch party to the devil, boys—choose men who never faltered  
When hunger and the blacklist awaited their defeat;  
Who never sold their manhood or their code of justice altered,  
If the battle went against them and compelled them to retreat.  
Republicans and democrats, and populists and others,  
Always used us and denied us every right for which we fought;  
So, hereafter, choose our candidates from 'mongst our faithful brothers,  
Those who faced the foe to aid us—they're the men who can't be bought.  
—Shandy Magazine, in Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.

## FROM A DEAD NUMBER

Editor Social Democratic Herald—My Dear Comrade: I am so well pleased with the vote on the fusion of the two Socialist parties that I must send in congratulations. To my mind a union, at this time, and in such an unsatisfactory way, was an absolute impossibility. I am glad the name—Socialist Democratic party—came out whole. The name is a winner. It is sufficiently American to suit every American. It covers the whole reform question. To change the name would be taking a step backward. Our enemies would rejoice over such a step. Every true reformer and Socialist will come over to it in time. A ship that is sailing on as grandly as Social Democracy will never go begging for passengers or crew.

For reasons once stated in the Herald, I have been a dead number in the reform world, but I never once forgot to be a Socialist. No honest man ever renounced Socialism after being truly converted to the cause. Socialism is politics and religion amalgamated into one gospel. To work for the good of man is far more tangible than to work for the glory of God. To love the creature is the highest respect man can render to the Creator. Nothing on earth higher than man; nothing anywhere higher than his Creator. Food and shelter for the creature is veneration for the Creator; justice for man is the highest tribute we can offer to the author of human existence; and Socialism includes all.

If human life is not sacred, if human justice is not sacred, if an opportunity for all to earn a livelihood is not sacred, then nothing is sacred, and the whole universe is a miserable farce—a nightmare of hunger and want—a dream among moldy graves—a skeleton in rags—a mockery—a gall-covered curse.

Labor can win a victory this year without electing a single candidate. Every vote is a victory—pile them up. The old party sharks are already a-tremble. The creators of wealth should be the creators of law. They should be the supreme judges, they should be the government, they should own the world.

But how can we arouse enthusiasm in monopoly cursed Pennsylvania? These poor slaves are still owned by the bosses, and the bosses are owned, body and soul, by the corporations. They will not read, they will not think, they will not act like free men. We have not a single paper to teach them the truth. We need newspapers that publish all the news, the same as the plute papers, and teach Socialism in small doses. A thoroughly Socialist paper scares them. Their mental stomach is weak, their brains are dulled with superstition and prejudice; moral cowardice is in the very air, conscience lies sleeping, liberty is dead.

I fear it would be a waste of powder to hunt for such timid game. Perhaps it is best to talk to people who will listen, who will read and who will think. Our people only drift with the tide, and we must wait here until the flood

reaches our shore. We have no organizations, no leaders, no workers, no one to rouse the sleeping wage slaves for the battle this year.

Let us work this year in localities where the cause is beginning to flourish, where the fire of truth is already lighted, where the hope of freedom is already a part of human life, where men are ready and willing to take hold, where the shackles are already broken, where the hearts beat strong, where the warm blood courses through responsive veins, and where laboring men realize that they are the only source of wealth.

Jersey Shore, Pa.

Jacob Huff.

## SOCIALISM THE SUPREME FORCE

By George Dales

Socialism is the ripe fruit of pure democracy, made imperative and inevitable by the conditions arising out of the socialization of industry and intercourse, and is the only condition possible finally to a free, enlightened and moral people. Philosophically, it is based upon the highest conception of justice, and recognizes for the first time in history in connection with human polity the mutuality of all true human interests, and that equality which nature so indelibly and persistently stamps upon mankind.

Historically, Socialism is phenomenal and unique; as a world movement it has no parallel; born of social necessity, it comes in its due-time and order, and, where the social seed field is especially favorable, it wins its way with the most imperfect and sometimes unconscious propaganda. Ignoring all fortuitous distinctions, appealing to the truly human in man, it sweeps into its ever-swelling ranks the earnest, the thoughtful and best of every race.

Intellectually, it is, to the honest and unprejudiced, irresistible, satisfying alike the proof-demanding, systematic thinker as readily as the common-sense trusting mass of humanity. Rather than utopian, it is the widest possible application of common-sense to human relationships in the place of inherited prejudice and privilege with their countless train of barbarities.

Socialism has many teachers, but no prophets, and is not taught by authority, ever keeping the "open door" to the expanding mind and soul, and multiplies cause with its own mysterious rapidity because nothing short of it fully satisfies man's natural impulse toward perfection. Its root principle has been the inspiration of the noblest in all times, and all that is sweet and strong and true in philosophy, art, religion and literature is making for Socialism as truly as the gigantic economic forces of today. While the material and economic side is properly advanced first, being the basis and governing all other conditions, Socialism carries more in its lap than bread. Fraternity, a true social communion, now impossible, it is the mighty touch of nature making the whole world kin—it is the great heart-beat of humanity.

## A REMARKABLE EDITORIAL

A correspondent recently wrote the New York Evening Journal asking what were the four greatest movements in the world today. The paper replied in a long editorial, headed "Earth's Four Great Movements, and a Fifth That Makes the Four Seem Petty." The four movements it specified were: 1. The struggle of Russia to get world territory. 2. The counter movement of England to absorb the world. 3. The German army, forming a formidable obstacle to Russian invasion of western Europe. 4. The Roman church. After explaining these the editorial goes on to say:

"These four movements in their effect on the fourteen hundred millions of human insects who inhabit this earth seem to us most important."

"More important than any of them, more important than all of them combined, perhaps, is the present movement toward industrial combination, generally spoken of as the formation of trusts."

"This extraordinary step in human social evolution must bring these results:

"Abolition of competition, which political economy has hitherto held permanently essential to human progress. "Abolition of the individual, of individual prowess, as a factor in further human progress. (?)

"Compulsory control of government—that is to say, by all the people—of all industries."

"INAUGURATION OF NATIONAL AND ULTIMATELY INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM. That is to say, of a system of society in which all the affairs of men will be managed by the social organism for the benefit of the social organism; and no longer by individuals for individuals, as our affairs are managed now."

"Study this great movement of industrial organization. It is the most important on our earth now."

## Michigan Socialists

All Social Democrats and all unattached Socialists residing in Michigan are requested to write at once to Henry Ramsey, 84 Railroad street, Battle Creek, Mich., and thus aid in placing a Social Democratic state ticket in the field this fall.



## NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND

Previously reported.....\$247.65  
 Branch No. 5.....Marion, Ind.....\$257.15

## NOTICE TO SECRETARIES

The situation of Branch Secretaries is called to the attention of the National Executive Board. It is suggested that a referendum vote be taken on the question of the National Executive Board's power to remove Branch Secretaries without delay.

## NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Don't forget the entertainment and dance under Branch No. 7, Chicago, auspices, Friday evening, at Hygeia hall.

Branches Nos. 4 and 6 of Rockville, Conn., will have an outing at Niederwieser's grove, May 27, to which all comrades and their friends are invited.

Mrs. Corinne Brown addressed a meeting at 65 North Clark street on the question, "What Position Shall Women Take in the Political World?" There was a good attendance and an interesting discussion followed the address.

Branches Nos. 4 and 7, Chicago, will make arrangements for a lawn party and a merry time at 1541 Central boulevard in the near future, when Social Democrats and their friends will be expected to turn out to the last man.

Friday evening, May 25, an entertainment and dance will be given at Hygeia hall, under the auspices of branch 7 of the S. D. P. It is hoped that there will be a large turn out of Socialists and their friends on this occasion.

The following state committee has been elected in New Hampshire: Chairman, Charles H. Mellen, Somersworth; vice-chairman, S. F. Clafin, Manchester; secretary, George Howe, Manchester; treasurer, C. G. Levan, Manchester; organizer, J. H. Bartlett, Bedford.

Beginning next Sunday afternoon a series of meetings will be held at Arena hall, 594 East Sixty-third street, to which the public is cordially invited. The hour set for these meetings is 3 o'clock. The addresses will be given by Social Democrats, to be followed by discussion.

An error occurred in the report of the Illinois state convention last week. The committee elected to represent the party in negotiations for political cooperation with the S. L. P. was not correctly given. Those chosen to serve on the committee were F. G. Strickland, R. H. Johnson, H. H. Fraeich, Seymour Stehman, W. C. Horgan, Ellen Edwards and Mrs. Corinne Brown.

A large number of Social Democrats enjoyed an unusually pleasant evening on Wednesday, May 16, at the home of Comrade W. C. Horgan, Fulton street. The occasion was the marriage of Comrade Michael Holsinger and Miss Maud Horgan. About 130 invited guests were present, and the merry-making time had long been remembered. Mr. and Mrs. Holsinger have the best wishes of a host of friends.

The Herald learns with great pleasure of the continued advocacy of the principles of Social Democracy by the Rev. Father Grady, at Covington, Ky., and vicinity. On Tuesday, May 15, he delivered an eloquent and inspiring lecture to an enthusiastic audience of about 500 at Odd Fellows' Hall, Covington. This is his fourth lecture within three months. The branch at Covington is flourishing.

## New Hampshire Ticket

The following ticket has been nominated in New Hampshire:  
 For Governor—Sumner F. Clafin, Manchester.  
 For Congressman, First District—Benjamin T. Whitehouse, Dover.  
 For Congressman, Second District—Edward E. Southwick, Merrimack.  
 For Presidential Electors—James F. Bean, Origin A. Downing, John H. Bartlett and Louis Arnstein.

## Iowa Socialists

All reformers living in Iowa who are interested in the Social Democracy are requested to communicate with the undersigned. By unanimous vote of the S. D. P. branches of the state I have been made the party organizer for the state. I desire the name of every Socialist in Iowa.  
 A. W. Ricker.  
 Lone Tree, Iowa.

## To Our Connecticut Readers

All unattached Socialists in the state of Connecticut are requested to write Louis Schlaf, 26 Spring street, Rockville, for information concerning the organization of branches.

To Tennessee Socialists: For the purpose of organizing branches and putting a ticket out this fall, the undersigned urges that you write to him at once. Also send him a list of all unattached Socialists. Wm. L. Hamilton, Organizer Branch No. 1, 323 Russell street, Nashville, Tenn.

## NEW BRANCHES

The new branches of the Social Democratic party organized since a year ago, are located at  
 Falls, Mont.

## VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION

The following constitution is submitted to the membership for a referendum vote. It was adopted at the Indianapolis convention to be referred to the members for approval or rejection. Branches are requested to take it up at once and report action through their local secretaries to the national secretary, 126 Washington street, Chicago, not later than June 23. The question is on the adoption or rejection of the constitution as it stands, and the vote must be Yes or No.

## NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Social Democratic Party of America, and its headquarters shall be located at such place as the national conventions of the party may appoint, or as may be fixed by the National Executive Board subject to a referendum vote.

Section 2. The Social Democratic Party of America shall be organized as follows:

First—Local branches limited to five hundred members each.

Second—A National Executive Board of nine members, five of whom shall be chosen from territory convenient to the national headquarters, and shall be called "resident members," and the remaining four shall be chosen, so far as possible, from other parts of the country. All members of the Executive Board shall have equal rights and powers; but the resident members shall have power to act and a majority of said resident members shall constitute a quorum. The non-resident members shall not be required to be present at all meetings of the board, but shall be kept advised of all proceedings of the board. The Executive Board shall be elected by the national convention.

Third—The form of state organizations shall be left to the branches in the respective states.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Section 3. The Executive Board shall have supervision of the party organization, and shall have power to provide such rules, issue such orders and adopt such measures as may be required to carry out the object of the organization; provided, that no action shall be taken which will conflict with the constitution and declaration of principles.

Section 4. The National Secretary, Treasurer and editor of the national organ, and such other officers as may be required, shall be elected, and their salaries fixed by the Executive Board, to be approved by the direct vote of the party members through the referendum; and they and each of them may be removed by the Executive Board, subject to such referendum.

Section 5. The office of National Secretary and Treasurer may be held by the same person. Such Secretary and Treasurer shall make a report of the financial standing of the party semi-annually, to be given to the branches, and shall make a report to the Executive Board whenever required by it.

Section 6. Members of the Executive Board shall receive no compensation for their services. They shall hold annual and stated meetings at times to be fixed by the Board, and such special meetings as may be required; reasonable notice shall be given to each of the members of the Executive Board of all meetings.

Section 7. Any member of the National Executive Board may be removed, and his successor elected by a referendum vote, as hereinafter provided. All vacancies in the Executive Board, however occurring, shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, subject to a referendum vote.

Section 8. At each annual meeting of the board the officers of the board shall render complete reports of the transactions of their several offices, and transmit a copy thereof to each local branch.

## REVENUES AND FUNDS.

Section 9. The revenue of the organization shall be derived from an admission fee of twenty-five cents for each member, and quarterly dues of twenty-five cents for each member, payable in advance on the first days of January, April, July and October.

Section 10. The funds of the organization shall be deposited in such bank or banks as the board may direct; and the National Secretary and Treasurer shall be required to execute a bond for the faithful performance of his duties in such an amount as the board may require.

## OFFICIAL PAPER.

Section 11. This organization shall continue the publication of the official paper, called the Social Democratic Herald, under the supervision of the Executive Board. Each member of the organization shall be entitled to a copy of the official paper in consideration of the payment of quarterly dues.

Section 12. The columns of the national organ shall be open at all times to reasonable criticism and discussion of party matters by members of the party.

## NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Section 13. The national conventions of the organization shall be held quadrennially at some date prior to the first of June, and at such place as shall be decided upon by the National Executive Board, subject to referendum vote.

## REFERENDUM.

Section 14. The National Executive Board may submit any question to a referendum vote of all the members of the party in good standing. The referendum vote may also be had upon the petition of ten local branches addressed to the National Executive Board, requesting such board to submit any proposition therein specified to such referendum vote; and upon the receipt of such petition said board shall forthwith so submit such proposition.

Upon the submission of any proposition to a referendum vote not less than three weeks shall be allowed for amendments to such proposition; and not less than six weeks, after the expiration of said three weeks, shall be allowed for the transmission of the votes to the Executive Board; provided, that if the votes transmitted by all the branches in good standing shall have been received by the board before the expiration of such time, the board shall announce the result of such vote forthwith.

## LOCAL BRANCHES.

Section 15. Any respectable person who subscribes to the principles of the Social Democratic Party and severs all connection, and renounces allegiance to all other political parties, shall be eligible to membership.

Section 16. A local branch shall consist of not less than five, and not more than five hundred members. Branches shall fix their own quorum.

Section 17. Any person desiring membership shall make application to the local branch, upon being recommended by a member of said branch. And if accepted by a majority vote, shall be enrolled as a member. Upon objection to his admission being made, the matter shall be referred by the branch to the Central Committee of the locality, which shall have power to act in the matter. In case the decision of the local committee shall be

against the applicant, upon appeal by the said person, or by the branch to which he has applied, the National Executive Board shall have power of final action in the matter.

Section 18. Any member of good standing in one branch may, upon the request, be transferred to another branch; and the Secretary of the branch in which he holds his membership shall, for that purpose, furnish him with a transfer card.

Section 19. A member in good standing may terminate his or her membership by obtaining from the Secretary of such branch the card of withdrawal.

Section 20. Each member shall be entitled to a card of membership, to be furnished by the National Executive Board, and issued to the members by the Secretary of the local branch.

## DUES AND FEES.

Section 21. The admission fee which shall accompany each application for membership shall be twenty-five cents, which shall be forwarded to the National Executive Board.

Section 22. The dues of the members shall be fixed by the branch; but such dues shall be sufficient to include twenty-five cents per quarter, to be paid on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year to the National Executive Board.

Section 23. At the close of each meeting of a local branch the Treasurer thereof shall transmit to the National Secretary the names of all members admitted at said meeting, their postoffice addresses, and a remittance by postal money order of their admission fee.

Section 24. A member admitted on or before the middle of a quarter shall pay dues for the full quarter. A member admitted after the middle of a quarter shall be exempt for that quarter.

Section 25. On or before the fifth day of each quarter the Treasurer of each local branch shall remit by postal money order the quarterly dues for the current quarter to the National Executive Board, and each local branch shall be responsible for and remit the full amount due for the entire membership of the branch.

Section 26. The officers of the branch shall consist of a Secretary, Treasurer and Organizer, and such other officers as may be determined by the branch; said officers shall be elected at each annual meeting and serve until their successors are qualified. They shall perform such duties as appertain to their several offices, and as the local branch may direct. Any officer of the branch may be removed by a majority vote of the members of the branch.

Section 27. Each local branch shall hold at least one business meeting a month, and such other meetings as they may see fit.

Section 28. At the annual meeting the officers shall submit complete reports of the transactions of their several offices for the preceding year.

Section 29. Branches shall be numbered with reference to states, the numbers to be assigned by the National Executive Board.

Section 30. The National Executive Board shall issue a charter to each branch, which charter may be suspended or revoked by the National Executive Board in case of violation of the laws, principles or regulations of the organization, subject to referendum vote.

Section 31. Persons intending to organize a new local branch shall apply to the then existing city or state committee of the locality where said branch is to be located, for its endorsement; and upon receiving such endorsement shall forward to the National Executive Board their application, together with the names and addresses of the proposed members, and their admission fees and dues. The National Executive Board shall thereupon, if they find the application in regular form, issue a charter to such person.

In case there shall be no such Central Committee the application shall be made direct to the National Executive Board.

Section 32. The local branch may adopt such by-laws as the majority of its members may determine, provided they do not conflict with this constitution or the platform and declaration of principles of the party.

Section 33. Any member violating the laws or principles of the organization may be suspended or expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members in good standing of the local branch of which he is a member; provided, that any charges against such member shall be preferred in writing, and the accused shall be entitled to a fair trial. The person so accused, if dissatisfied with the decision of the local branch, may appeal to the National Executive Board, and the person or persons preferring such charges shall have a like appeal to the National Executive Board. The action of the Executive Board on such case shall be final.

Section 34. This constitution shall be in force and effective from and after its endorsement by a majority in a referendum vote of the membership of the party in good standing.

Section 35. This constitution may be amended by a referendum vote as hereinabove provided.

Section 36. Under no circumstances shall the Social Democratic Party fuse with or act with any other political party, either in national or local elections, unless such party shall have substantially the same platform and principles as the Social Democratic Party.

## Second Annual Picnic

The comrades of Chicago will hold the Second Annual Picnic of the Social Democratic party of Cook county on the Fourth of July, at Bergmann's grove, Desplaines avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The place will be reached by the Metropolitan Elevated and Suburban Electric. Full particulars will be announced later of all arrangements to make a grand success of the occasion.

## Arizona Socialists

In every community should correspond with M. J. Casper, Box 178, Globe, Tucson, Ariz. We have plans for keeping organizers in the field to organize branches in every town in Arizona before November; 500 Socialists pledging 25 cents per month each will do it. Don't miss it—write at once.

## Southern California, Attention

All Socialists in the seven southern counties of Southern California should now get to work and so far as possible form branches in every voting precinct. To further this end communicate at once with James T. VanRensselaer, 1618 Towner street, Los Angeles, Cal.

## The Union Label

on everything you buy is a guarantee that the producers thereof receive a fair rate of wages for its production  
**Insist on having the label**

## LOCAL BRANCHES

Notices of Branch Meetings Inserted for 25 Cents per Month

## CALIFORNIA

Liberty Branch, San Francisco, holds public meetings every Sunday and Wednesday evenings, commencing at 8. Admission free. Educational meetings (for members) every Tuesday evening. Sociology, Economics, Public Speaking, etc. Business meetings (for members) every Thursday evening. Membership, with advantage of Educational Course and Social Democratic Herald free to each member, 25 cents per month. Apply to the secretary, John C. Wesley, 117 Turk street.

Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Woodmen's Hall, 1254 Spring St. J. Franco, 700 Dayton Ave., Secretary.

Branch No. 5, Alameda, California, holds free public meetings every 2d and 4th Sunday, 8 p. m. at Forester's Hall, cor. Park St. and Santa Clara Ave. Business and Educational meetings (for members) 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p. m. at 2405 Encinal Ave. Allan A. Crockett, Secretary, 1610 Walnut St.

## COLORADO

Branch No. 1, Denver, meets every Sunday at 3:00 p. m. at 1715 California Ave. Chas. M. Davis, Secretary, 1629 17th Street.

Branch No. 3, Goldfield, meets every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at City Hall. Chas. La Camp, Secretary.

## CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at Turn Hall, Rockville, L. Schiavone, Secretary.

Branch No. 3, New Haven, meets every Tuesday evening, at 198 State St., at 8 p. m. Cornelius Mahoney, Secretary, 165 Frank St.

Branch No. 4, Rockville, Conn., meets first and third Thursdays at Turn Hall, Conn., Village street. Secretary, Richard Niederwieser, Box 760.

## ILLINOIS

Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 82 Dearborn St.

Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening, Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 Westworth Ave.

Branch No. 2 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m. at Nagi's Hall, 555 Blue Island Ave. Vasilav Jelinek, Secretary, 606 Blue Island Ave.

Branch No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays at 8 p. m. in Dunder's place, 1080 W. 18th place. Joseph Dunder, Secretary.

Branch No. 5, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at Andr. Muzik's, 40 String St. Paul Chapska, Secretary, 364 Noble St.

Branch No. 6 (German), Chicago, meets every first Saturday each month at 8 o'clock at Nagi's Hall, 555 Blue Island Ave. near 18th St. Albin Geisler, Secretary, 726 W. 20th St.

Branch No. 8 (Bohemian) Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays, at 9 a. m. at 3021 Linn Street. J. A. Ambros, Secretary, 4940 Wood Street.

Branch No. 9, Chicago, meets at 1145 W. 63rd st., first and third Sundays at 3 p. m. Roswell H. Johnson, Secretary, 632 E. 57th St.

## INDIANA

Branch No. 6, Indianapolis, meets first Saturday evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble Sts.

## IOWA

Branch No. 2, Hiteam, meets every fourth Friday in the month at opera house. S. S. Jamieson, chairman. James Fisher, organizer; Joseph Scholient, secretary.

## KENTUCKY

Branch No. 2, Covington, meets first and third Wednesday evenings and second and fourth Sunday afternoons of each month. All agitation meetings except third meeting in month. Good speakers. Secretary, F. C. Stampf, 201 8th street.

## MARYLAND

Branch No. 1, Baltimore, meets every Sunday at 8 p. m. at Carpenter's Hall, 560 E. Baltimore St. Public invited.

Branch No. 2, Baltimore, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at Wenzel's Hotel, 325 W. Camden St. Good speakers. Public invited. Levin T. Jones, Secretary, 202 W. Barre st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts State Committee meets the first Saturday of each month at 724 Washington St., Boston. All dues and moneys intended for the State Committee should be sent to the financial secretary, A. McDonald, 104 W. Springfield St., Boston. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Margaret Hallie, 5 Glenwood St., Roxbury.

Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Springfield Thursday evening, at 8 p. m. at 3021 Linn Street. J. A. Ambros, Secretary, 4940 Wood Street.

Branch No. 3, Holyoke, meets every Monday night at 8 p. m. for business at Socialist Hall, Clark's Block, corner Main and Center Sts. Every comrade is expected to attend one meeting a month. Mrs. Annie Bosworth, Sec., 42 Essex St.

Branch No. 5, East Boston, meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 29 Chelsea St. Miss Jenny Segal, Secretary, 29 Chelsea St.

Branch No. 6, Newburyport, meets the second Monday of each month at Lester's Hall, 37 Pleasant St. T. H. Chinnell, Secretary, 10 Collins St. A. L. Binley, 288 Merrimack St.

Branch No. 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Krans' Hall, 21 and Center St., at 8 p. m. Secretary, Rudolph Loeschmen, 1126 23rd St.

Branch No. 23, Milwaukee, meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 524 Clark street. Henry Harbicht, Sec., 1074 7th Street.

## To Our Washington Readers

Comrade D. Burgess of New Whatcom, Wash., has been selected as organizer for the state and is prepared to assist the Socialists of Washington in organizing branches of the S. D. P. Correspondence addressed to him will receive prompt attention.

## North Dakota Socialists

Socialists residing in North Dakota and desiring to organize for effective propaganda work in that state are requested to correspond with Math. Eidsness, Towner, N. D.

## California Socialists

Socialists resident in California and not members of the Social Democratic party are requested to communicate with John Carter, 929 Twenty-second street, San Francisco.

## Attention, Nebraska

Persons living in Nebraska and accepting the principles of Socialism are requested to communicate with T. A. Edwards, 3220 California street, Omaha, with a view to the organization of branches of the Social Democratic party.

## To Texas Socialists

For purpose of State organization, the Bonham Social Democratic Branch requests that every Socialist in Texas who reads this notice, will please send name and address to the undersigned. Please attend to this at once. W. E. Farmer, Bonham, Texas.

All Socialist papers please publish.

## Oregon Socialists, Attention

You are requested to communicate with J. D. Stevens, Box 204, Portland, organizer for the S. D. P., with a view to instituting branches of the party in your community. The future belongs to Socialism. Lend a hand and get your state thoroughly organized.

Branch No. 21, Chelsea, permanent headquarters, Room 2, Postoffice Building. Open every evening. Business meetings every Thursday at 8 p. m. Public invited.

## MICHIGAN

Branch No. 1, Saddle Creek, Mich., meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of each month, at 3 p. m. at 10 W. Main Street, in the International Congress Hall. All are cordially invited. L. C. Rogers, Secretary.

## MINNESOTA

Branch 1, Red Lake Falls, meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Geswein, on Main St. A. Kingsbury, Secretary.

## MISSOURI

St. Louis headquarters, Room 7, 22 N. Fourth St. Address all communications in E. Val Putnam, Secretary. For information concerning ward branches, inquire at the above address.

Branch No. 7, Kansas City, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1300 Union Ave. G. J. Sturz, Secretary, 1330 W. 9th St.

## MONTANA

Branch No. 2 meets first and third Sundays of each month at G. W. Wood's home, Chico, Mont.

## NEW JERSEY

Branch No. 1, Secretary, Michael W. Schor, 87 Livingston st.

Branch No. 5, Camden, N. J., meets every 3d Sunday of the month. For particulars address Paul Eberding, 1200 10th Avenue, Camden, N. J.

Branch No. 3 (German) Newark, meets every third Saturday at International Hall, 7 Bedford St. Hans Hartwig, Secretary, 7 Bedford St.

Branch No. 6 (German), Paterson, N. J., meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. at Helvetia Hall, 54-56 Van Houten St. Karl Lander, Secretary, 246 Edmond St.

## NEW YORK

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York and vicinity meets first and third Tuesdays of every month in Willis's Hall, 85 E. 4th St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary.

East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every first and third Thursday at 113 Clinton St. A. Guyer, Secretary, 103 Bunk St.

Branch No. 3, 24th Assembly District, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at 1069 Second Ave., at the "Central." Henry Lang, Secretary, 324 E. 60th St.

Branch No. 4, West Side Branch, New York, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at headquarters, 139 W. 99th St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary.

Branch No. 5 Brooklyn, New York, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at 55 Moore St. Visitors welcome. Comrades desiring to organize should communicate with Secretary, 190 Boerum St.

Branch No. 10, New York, meets every Friday, at 8 p. m., 209 E. Broadway. Lectures and discussions. Public invited.

Branch No. 12, Brooklyn, headquarters, 251 Rutledge St. Meets every third Thursday at 8:15 sharp. All persons interested are invited to attend these meetings and co-operate in organizing local branches in every district in the city. Wm. Butscher, Secretary, 251 Rutledge St.

Branch No. 20, regular meetings are held first and third Friday of the month, at Webster Hall, 140th St. and third Ave. Borough of the Bronx, E. Spranger, Secretary, 817 E. 148th St. All persons interested in Socialism and the S. D. P. are invited to attend.

## OHIO

Branch No. 2, Cleveland, meets in Ohlsen's Hall, 65 York St., second and fourth Sundays at 3 p. m. Lectures, discussions, business meetings first and third Fridays at 8 p. m.

Branch No. 3, Cleveland, meets first and third Sundays in each month at 8 p. m. in Ohlsen's Hall, 65 York St. Lectures and discussions.

Branch No. 4, Cincinnati, meets at Germania Hall southeast corner 9th and Elm Sts., every Sunday at 2 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Jos. Jasin, Secretary, 1410 Central Avenue.

Branch No. 5, Dayton, Ohio, meets every 2d and 4th Friday evening, in Hall 27, Central Trades Council Block. Everyone interested in Socialism invited. J. C. Schwab, Chairman, W. Sarringer, Secretary, P. O. Box 25.

Branch No. 8, Cincinnati, meets every second and fourth Saturday in Workingmen's Hall, 1118 Walnut St. F. Hamsel, Secretary, 1804 Fritz St.

Branch No. 11, Germantown, Ohio, Ed Greiner, Secretary, 806 Mahawk St.

## PENNSYLVANIA



The "American Section" (edited by Leonard D. Abbott) contains the following: "A Year's Work as Socialist Mayor," by John C. Chase; "A Year as Socialist Legislator," by James P. Carey; "Socialism in America During 1934," etc. There are full lists of American reforms, organizations and books. In all there are over 60 printed articles, and 46 portraits, including Tom, Grant, Huxton, Mayor Jones and John Swin ton. Cloth 60 cts.; Paper 35 cts.

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